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EXAMINER

PHAM, HUNG Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2172

DATE MAILED: 08/13/2003

17

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/409,748

Applicant(s)

SCHUTZER, DANIEL

Examiner

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 and 7-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 and 7-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 07/02/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding to claims 1 and 9-11, as argued by applicant:

The Examiner rejected claims 1 and 9-11 by combining the two references Hussey and Navin-Chandra et al. It should be noted that Hussey discloses an electronic mail interface for a network server for processing SQL queries; whereas, Navin-Chandra et al. disclose a system and method for integrating search results from heterogeneous information sources. As understood in the art, processing SQL queries are different from performing searches with search engines as disclosed in Navin-Chandra et al. Therefore, Hussey and Navin-Chandra et al. cannot be combined to reject claims 1 and 9-11, for the resulting combined system and method would not work, and they would render the prior art unsatisfactory for the intended purpose. See MPEP 2145(X)(D). Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1 and 9-11 are allowable over the references of record.

Examiner respectfully traverses because of these reasons:

As disclosed by Navin-Chandra, a query can consist of the following: keywords, phrases, boolean logic, numbers, SQL statements, paragraphs or segments thereof, pictures, sketches, the context of the search, the types of documents required, and a list of information sources to contact (Navin-Chandra, Col. 1, lines 41-45). This indicates the Navin-Chandra search engine is able to process SQL queries. In addition, SQL databases could be integrated with a search Engine in an efficient manner based on a query rewrite scheme to exploit table function, which are used to pass results from external search engines into

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database engine. The content-specific indexing mechanisms of search engines can be exploited without having to extend the database engine with new access methods (Dessloch et al., Integrating SQL Databases with Content-specific Search Engines). Thus, the method and system of Hussey and Navin-Chandra is a perfect combination for the intended purpose.

Regarding to claims 3, 5, 7 and 13-14, applicant argued that:

Navin-Chandra et al. disclose in Col. 11, lines 58-67 that each of the search engine results being a portion of a respective original document. Therefore, there is no bundling of a copy of at least one entire web page into an e-mail message for forwarding the user's terminal as claimed and asserted by the Examiner to be disclosed by Navin-Chandra et al. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that claims 3, 5, 7, 13, and 14 are allowable over the references of record.

Examiner respectfully traverses because of these reasons:

The method of attaching a copy of at least one Web page is processed by ***automatically bundling a copy of the at least one Web page into the first e-mail message*** as in claim 3, and ***the server automatically copying the at least one Web page into at least one e-mail message*** as in claim 5. As claimed, *at least one Web page* is copied instead of *at least one entire Web page* as argued by the applicant. In addition, as described in applicant's Specification at page 13, lines 67, and page 14, lines 5-7,

At step 33, the e-mail client 14 determines if the user either clicks on a Web page icon... If the user clicks on a non-retrieved page icon..., and the user is on-line, the Web browser is invoked and the page is retrieved.

Thus, a Web page icon represents for a Web page is bundled into an email, and the page is retrieved via a Web browser by a link.

As disclosed by Navin-Chandra, a metasearch engine receives the results from a plurality of search engine in response to a respective query from a user, then retrieves respective original documents, either full text or multimedia data, corresponding to relevant search engine results, which is a portion of a respective original document (Col. 7, line 20-Col. 8, line 19; Col. 7, lines 34-43). Upon reception of the result lists, the MSE 262 will access and recover the entire text or multimedia data associated with a hit (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 12-19) to determine which hit is pertinent to the query (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 20-23). The hits are provided in the form of a cross reference to the location, i.e., a URL, of a particular IR to which the hit is associated (Col. 7, lines 14-19). The original document is evaluated, and summarized based on the original content and original query pattern (Col. 7, line 20-Col. 8, line 19; Col. 7, lines 34-43). The hits, the associated summaries and ranking may be converted into a facsimile, e-mail or other document format specified by the user and transmitted to the location specified by the user (Col. 8, line 63-Col. 9, line 7). As seen, a web page or an original document in HTML format is represented by an URL and a summary that is similar to a hit list of Google search engine, and transmitted to the user via email, or in other words, *automatically bundling a copy of the at least one Web page into the first e-mail message* as in claim 3, and *the server automatically copying the at least one Web page into at least one e-mail message* as in claim 5.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hussey [USP 6,230,156 B1] in view of Navin-Chandra et al. [USP 6,275,820 B1].**

Regarding to claim 1, Hussey teaches a method of processing user requests clients to submit requests to a server via electronic mail, the results of which are typically viewed at a later time (Hussey, Col. 3, lines 33-63). As shown in FIG. 3, an Email message with a set of fields such as Sender, Receiver... and Email Message Text that includes an actual SQL (Hussey, Col. 8, line 19-Col. 9, line 43). As shown in FIG. 2, the email interface 30 is configured to periodically logon to the email system 20 in order to check the electronic mail box of the SQL server 22. While logged on, an email receiver 38 reads all of the email messages currently stored in the email account for the SQL server 22 (Hussey, Col. 6, lines 35-46). The technique as taught by Hussey indicates the step of *receiving at least*

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one search term via e-mail. As shown in FIG. 7, after checking the Email for validity, the SQL command in the mail is submitted to SQL Request Processor at step 210 (Hussey, FIG. 7, lines 30-38) as the step of *issuing a search request to a search engine using the at least one search term*, the result is formatted at step 214, for example, formatting the result set of an SQL query as an attached spreadsheet file into a response email (Hussey, Col. 11, lines 59-65) as the step of *receiving the hit list from the search engine; bundling a copy of the result into an e-mail message*. At step 216, the email response builder 44 generates a response email message to be issued to the originator of the corresponding email SQL request (Hussey, Col. 12, lines 4-16), and the mail client 24 is able to view the query results using standard application software such as a spreadsheet program or text editor (Hussey, Col. 7, lines 37-40) as the step of *forwarding the e-mail message to an end-user's terminal wherein the copy of the result may be reviewed by the end-user*. Hussey does not disclose the hit list includes Web pages, also the step of *retrieving at least one Web page based on the hit list*; and bundling a *copy of Web page* into e-mail for reviewing by the end-user. Navin-Chandra teaches a method for searching in the Internet (Navin-Chandra, Col. 1, lines 15-23). According to Navin-Chandra method, a user operating at computer 202 submits a query to MSE 262 via an ISP 204. MSE 262 uses the query to determine which IRs to access. It then parses and reformats the query into formats appropriate for the respective search engines on computers 210, 220 and 230, e.g., MSE 262 subsequently forwards an appropriately formatted query to the respective search engines. Each SE then interrogates their respective

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indices of the associated IRs and compiles a respective list of hits with associated ranks and summaries as shown in detail in FIGS. 2A, 2B and 2C (Navin-Chandra, Col. 6, line 30-Col. 7, line 12). Upon reception of the result lists, the MSE 262 will access and recover the entire text or multimedia data associated with a hit (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 12-19) to determine which hit is pertinent to the query (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 20-23). The full texts of those designated documents or other textual item through the step of determining are then downloaded to the computer 260 (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 23-30) for ranking and summarizing (Col. 7, lines 30-33; Col. 8, lines 5-8). The hits, the associated summaries and ranking may be converted into a facsimile, e-mail or other document format specified by the user and transmitted to the location specified by the user (Navin-Chandra, Col. 8, line 61-Col. 9, line 7). The Navin-Chandra technique as discussed above the step of *retrieving at least one Web page based on the hit list*; and bundling a *copy of Web page* into e-mail for reviewing by the end-user. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Hussey method by applying the technique of searching in the Internet that includes the hit list includes Web pages, retrieving at least one Web page based on the hit list; bundling a copy of Web page into e-mail for reviewing as taught by Navin-Chandra, and by combining the two technique, a search for information in the Internet could be performed by sending a request via e-mail.

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Regarding to claim 9, Hussey, and Navin-Chandra teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 1, but fails to disclose: *the copy of the at least one Web page bundled in the e-mail message may be reviewed by the end-user when the end-user's terminal is not connected to the Web*. However, by using conventional email software such as outlook, after downloading a message, the messages are in the computer. This indicates the e-mail message is just an ordinary file in the file system. Thus it can be opened and reviewed by user when the user's terminal is not connected to the Web. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Navin-Chandra method to include the technique of reviewing the e-mail message when not connecting to the Web in order to review a Web page in the body of the message.

Regarding to claim 10, Hussey, and Navin-Chandra teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 1, Navin-Chandra further discloses: *the bundled at least one Web page includes a link to a non-retrieved Web page, wherein the non-retrieved Web page can be retrieved directly via connection to the Internet* (Navin-Chandra, Col. 2, lines 23-49).

Regarding to claim 11, Hussey, and Navin-Chandra teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 10, but fails to disclose, *the non-retrieved Web page can be retrieved upon receiving another search term and issuing another search request to the search engine using the another term*. However, when

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following a link of a page to another Web page, a death link could be occurred because the page is closed temporarily for updating, and the page could be retrieved at another time by using another search term or a URL. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Hussey and Navin-Chandra method to include the step of issuing another search request to the search engine using another term to retrieve a non-retrieved Web page in order to search a particular Web page in the WWW.

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hussey [USP 6,230,156 B1] in view of Navin-Chandra et al. [USP 6,275,820 B1] and Adams et al. [USP 6,334,145 B1].

Regarding to claim 2, Hussey, and Navin-Chandra teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 1, but fails to disclose the step of *receiving a number representative of a depth in which the depth is the amount another Web page is removed from the at least one Web page; bundling a copy of each link between the other Web page and the at least one Web page into the e-mail message*. Adams teaches a method for efficiently retrieving data associated with linked network locations. As shown in Adams FIG. 7, a user could select the depth of sub links for searching and the result is placed into a folder as *receiving a number representative of a depth in which the depth is the amount another Web page is removed from the at least one Web page* (Adams, Col. 11, lines 10-44). Therefore, it

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would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Navin-Chandra method by including the technique of searching a sub-plurality of Web page as taught by Adams, obviously, the result folder of sub links could be converted into email by a conventional attaching technique, and by doing this, a user could retrieve directly a linked Web page via the search result rather than following the links. In addition the combination of Navin-Chandra and Adams technique could save a lot of surfing time in the Internet for a document that matches the search query.

5. Claims 3, 5, 7, and 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Navin-Chandra et al. [USP 6,275,820 B1].

Regarding to claim 3, Navin-Chandra teaches a method and system for searching in the Internet (Navin-Chandra, Col. 1, lines 15-23). According to Navin-Chandra method, a user operating at computer 202 submits a query to MSE 262 via an ISP 204. MSE 262 uses the query to determine which IRs to access. It then parses and reformats the query into formats appropriate for the respective search engines on computers 210, 220 and 230, e.g., MSE 262 subsequently forwards an appropriately formatted query to the respective search engines. Each SE then interrogates their respective indices of the associated IRs and compiles a respective list of hits with associated ranks and summaries as shown in detail in FIGS. 2A, 2B and 2C (Navin-Chandra, Col. 6, line 30-Col. 7, line 12). Upon reception of the result lists, the MSE 262 will access and recover

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the entire text or multimedia data associated with a hit (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 12-19) to determine which hit is pertinent to the query (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 20-23). The hits are provided in the form of a cross reference to the location, i.e., a URL, of a particular IR to which the hit is associated (Col. 7, lines 14-19). The full texts of those designated documents or other textual item through the step of determining are then downloaded to the computer 260 (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 23-30) for ranking and summarizing (Col. 7, lines 30-33; Col. 8, lines 5-8) by utilizing respective Uniform Resource Location address (Col. 12, lines 62-64). The technique as discussed above indicates the steps of *receiving an address associated with the at least one Web page, and retrieving the at least one Web page*. Navin-Chandra does not explicitly teach the steps of *automatically bundling a copy of the at least one Web page into the first e-mail message; and automatically forwarding the first e-mail message to a user's terminal wherein the copy of the at least one Web page may be retrieved and reviewed by the user at the user's terminal*. However, as disclosed by Navin-Chandra, the hits, the associated summaries and ranking may be converted into a facsimile, e-mail or other document format specified by the user and transmitted to the location specified by the user (Navin-Chandra, Col. 8, line 61-Col. 9, line 7) for retrieving and reviewing (Col. 13, lines 10-16). As seen, a web page or an original document in HTML format is represented by a Web page summary with associated URL, and transmitted to the user via email for retrieving and reviewing, or in other words, this technique performs the steps of *automatically bundling a copy of the at least one Web page into the first e-mail message; and*

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automatically forwarding the first e-mail message to a user's terminal wherein the copy of the at least one Web page may be retrieved and reviewed by the user at the user's terminal. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Navin-Chandra technique by including the steps of automatically bundling the Web page into the email then forwarding the email, and by doing this, a user could query the Internet at one time and retrieve the search result at another time.

Regarding to claim 5, Navin-Chandra teaches a method and system for searching in the Internet (Navin-Chandra, Col. 1, lines 15-23). According to Navin-Chandra method, a user operating at computer 202 submits a query to MSE 262 via an ISP 204 (Col. 6, lines 30-34). The query could be in batch mode, which contains the following information: (1) the query, (2) the particular information resources that should be contacted, (3) the time interval or periodicity in which to run the batch query, and (4) the performed mode of receiving the results (Col. 8, lines 44-53). This indicates the steps of *receiving at least one search term at the client terminal; bundling the at least one search term into a first message at the client terminal; forwarding the first message from the client terminal to the server.* After receiving the query, MSE 262 uses the query to determine which IRs to access. It then parses and reformats the query into formats appropriate for the respective search engines on computers 210, 220 and 230, e.g., MSE 262 subsequently forwards an appropriately formatted query to the respective search engines (Col. 6, lines 34-39). This illustrates the step of *issuing the at least one*

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search term as a search request from the server to a search engine. After receiving the search term, each SE then interrogates their respective indices of the associated IRs and compiles a respective list of hits with associated ranks and summaries as shown in FIGS. 2A, 2B and 2C (Col. 6, lines 30-48). The hits are provided in the form of a cross reference to the location, i.e., a URL, of a particular IR to which the hit is associated (Col. 7, lines 14-19). The result of hits then reported back to the MSE 262 (Col. 6, lines 49-56). This technique indicates the steps of *receiving links to a plurality of Web pages that are associated with the at least one search term at the server.* Upon reception of the result lists, the MSE 262 will access and recover the entire text or multimedia data associated with a hit (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 12-19) to determine which hit is pertinent to the query (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 20-23). The full texts of those designated documents or other textual item through the step of determining are then downloaded to the computer 260 (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 23-30) for ranking and summarizing (Col. 7, lines 30-33; Col. 8, lines 5-8). This technique performs the claimed *issuing a request for at least one of the plurality of Web pages; receiving the at least one Web page by the server.* Navin-Chandra does not explicitly teach the steps of *the server automatically copying the at least one Web page into at least one e-mail message by the server; and the server automatically forwarding the at least one e-mail message from the server to the client.* However, as illustrated by Navin-Chandra, the hits, the associated summaries and ranking may be converted into a facsimile, e-mail or other document format specified by the user and transmitted to the location specified by the user (Navin-Chandra, Col. 8, line 61-

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Col. 9, line 7) for retrieving and reviewing (Col. 13, lines 10-16). As seen, a web page or an original document in HTML format is represented by a Web page summary with associated URL, and transmitted to the user via email for retrieving and reviewing, or in other words, this technique performs the claimed, *the server automatically copying the at least one Web page into at least one e-mail message by the server; and the server automatically forwarding the at least one e-mail message from the server to the client*. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Navin-Chandra technique by including the steps of automatically copying the Web page into the email then forwarding the email, and by doing this, a user could query the Internet at one time and retrieve the search result at another time.

Regarding to claim 7, Navin-Chandra teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 5, Navin-Chandra further discloses: *the at least one Web page comprises a sub-plurality of the plurality of Web pages* (Col. 5, lines 14-24, and Col. 2, lines 23-40).

Regarding to claim 13, Navin-Chandra teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 5, Navin-Chandra further discloses: *the server is an e-mail server* (FIG. 2, Col. 9, lines 1-7).

Regarding to claim 14, Navin-Chandra teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 5, Navin-Chandra further disclose *the server is*

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connected to the Internet (FIG. 2), but fails to disclose, *the client terminal is off-line with the Internet*. However, if a client connects with Internet by using a conventional technique such as dial up technique, obviously, the client will be off line some time during a day when not connecting. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Navin-Chandra method to include the off line condition in order to have a searching system with dial up technique.

6. Claims 4, 8, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Navin-Chandra et al. [USP 6,275,820 B1] in view of Adams et al. [USP 6,334,145 B1].

Regarding to claim 4, Navin-Chandra teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 3, but fails to disclose: *generating the address based upon a request to review the at least one Web page that is linked to a copy of another Web page wherein the copy of the other Web page is bundled in a second e-mail message; and forwarding the second-email message to the user's terminal wherein the copy of the other Web page may be retrieved and reviewed by the user at the user's terminal*. Adams teaches a method for efficiently retrieving data associated with linked network locations. As shown in Adams FIG. 7, a user could select the depth of sub links for searching and the result is placed into a folder (Adams, Col. 11, lines 10-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Navin-Chandra

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technique by including the steps of generating the address and forwarding the second email message as taught by Mantha, and by doing this, a user could query the Internet at one time and off-line retrieve the search result at another time.

Regarding to claim 8, Navin-Chandra teaches a method and system for searching in the Internet (Navin-Chandra, Col. 1, lines 15-23). According to Navin-Chandra method, a user operating at computer 202 submits a query to MSE 262 via an ISP 204 (Navin-Chandra, Col. 6, lines 30-34). The query could be in batch mode, which contains the following information: (1) the query, (2) the particular information resources that should be contacted, (3) the time interval or periodicity in which to run the batch query, and (4) the performed mode of receiving the results (Navin-Chandra, Col. 8, lines 44-53). This indicates the steps of *receiving at least one search term at the client terminal; bundling the at least one search term into a first message at the client terminal; forwarding the first message from the client terminal to the server*. After receiving the query, MSE 262 uses the query to determine which IRs to access. It then parses and reformats the query into formats appropriate for the respective search engines on computers 210, 220 and 230, e.g., MSE 262 subsequently forwards an appropriately formatted query to the respective search engines (Navin-Chandra, Col. 6, lines 34-39). This illustrates the step of *issuing the at least one search term as a search request from the server to a search engine*. After receiving the search term, each SE then interrogates their respective indices of the associated IRs

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and compiles a respective list of hits with associated ranks and summaries as shown in FIGS. 2A, 2B and 2C (Navin-Chandra, Col. 6, lines 30-48). The hits are provided in the form of a cross reference to the location, i.e., a URL, of a particular IR to which the hit is associated (Col. 7, lines 14-19). Upon reception of the result lists, the MSE 262 will access and recover the entire text or multimedia data associated with a hit (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 12-19) to determine which hit is pertinent to the query (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 20-23). The technique as discussed indicates the steps of *receiving links to a plurality of Web pages that are associated with the at least one search term at the server*. The full texts of those designated documents or other textual item through the step of determining are then downloaded to the computer 260 (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 23-30) for ranking and summarizing (Col. 7, lines 30-33; Col. 8, lines 5-8) by utilizing respective Uniform Resource Location address (Col. 12, lines 62-64) as the steps of *issuing a request for at least one of the plurality of Web pages; receiving the at least one Web page by the server*. Navin-Chandra further discloses *the at least one Web page comprises a sub-plurality of the plurality of Web pages* (Col. 5, lines 14-24, and Col. 2, lines 23-40). As taught by Navin-Chandra, the hits, the associated summaries and ranking may be converted into a facsimile, e-mail or other document format specified by the user and transmitted to the location specified by the user (Navin-Chandra, Col. 8, line 61-Col. 9, line 7) for retrieving and reviewing (Col. 13, lines 10-16). As seen, a web page or an original document in HTML format is represented by a Web page summary, an associated URL, a ranking, and transmitted to the user via email for retrieving

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and reviewing, or in other words, this technique performs the steps of *copying the at least one Web page into at least one e-mail message by the server; and forwarding the at least one e-mail message from the server to the client; wherein the at least one e-mail message comprises a plurality of e-mail messages*. Navin-Chandra fails to teach *the at least one Web page comprises a sub-plurality of the plurality of Web pages; at least one of the sub-plurality of Web pages is copied into one of the plurality of e-mail messages*. Adams teaches a method for efficiently retrieving data associated with linked network locations. As shown in Adams FIG. 7, a user could select the depth of sub links for searching and the result is placed into a folder (Adams, Col. 11, lines 10-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Navin-Chandra method by including the technique of searching a sub link of a Web page as taught by Adams, and obviously, the result folder of sub links could be converted into email by as taught by Navin-Chandra either by attaching to the email, or by a reference that links to the sub link folder. By doing this, a user could retrieve directly a linked Web page via the search result rather than following the links, in addition, the combination of Navin-Chandra and Adams technique could save a lot of surfing time in the Internet for a document that matches the search query.

Regarding to claim 12, Navin-Chandra teaches a method and system for searching in the Internet (Navin-Chandra, Col. 1, lines 15-23). According to Navin-Chandra method, a user operating at computer 202 submits a query to MSE 262 via an ISP 204 (Navin-Chandra, Col. 6, lines 30-34). The query could

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be in batch mode, which contains the following information: (1) the query, (2) the particular information resources that should be contacted, (3) the time interval or periodicity in which to run the batch query, and (4) the performed mode of receiving the results (Navin-Chandra, Col. 8, lines 44-53). This indicates the steps of *receiving at least one search term*. After receiving the query, MSE 262 uses the query to determine which IRs to access. It then parses and reformats the query into formats appropriate for the respective search engines on computers 210, 220 and 230, e.g., MSE 262 subsequently forwards an appropriately formatted query to the respective search engines (Navin-Chandra, Col. 6, lines 34-39). This illustrates the step of *issuing a search request to a search engine using the at least one search term*. After receiving the search term, each SE then interrogates their respective indices of the associated IRs and compiles a respective list of hits with associated ranks and summaries as shown in FIGS. 2A, 2B and 2C (Navin-Chandra, Col. 6, lines 30-48). The hits are provided in the form of a cross reference to the location, i.e., a URL, of a particular IR to which the hit is associated (Col. 7, lines 14-19). The result of hits then reported back to the MSE 262 (Col. 6, lines 49-56) as the step of *receiving the hit list from the search engine*. Upon reception of the result lists, the MSE 262 will access and recover the entire text or multimedia data associated with a hit (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 12-19) to determine which hit is pertinent to the query (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 20-23). The full texts of those designated documents or other textual item through the step of determining are then downloaded to the computer 260 (Navin-Chandra, Col. 7, lines 23-30) for ranking and summarizing

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(Col. 7, lines 30-33; Col. 8, lines 5-8) by utilizing respective Uniform Resource Location address (Col. 12, lines 62-64) as the steps of *retrieving at least one Web page based on the hit list*. As taught by Navin-Chandra, the hits, the associated summaries and ranking may be converted into a facsimile, e-mail or other document format specified by the user and transmitted to the location specified by the user (Navin-Chandra, Col. 8, line 61-Col. 9, line 7) for retrieving and reviewing (Col. 13, lines 10-16). As seen, a web page or an original document in HTML format is represented by a Web page summary, an associated URL, a ranking, and transmitted to the user via email for retrieving and reviewing, or in other words, this technique performs the steps of *bundling a copy of the at least one Web page into an e-mail message; and forwarding the e-mail message to an end user's terminal wherein the copy of the at least one Web page may be reviewed by the end-user*. Navin-Chandra fails to teach *the bundled at least one Web page includes a link to another retrieved Web page, wherein a copy of the another retrieved Web page is also bundled into the e-mail message*. Adams teaches a method for efficiently retrieving data associated with linked network locations. As shown in Adams FIG. 7, a user could select the depth of sub links for searching and the result is placed into a folder (Adams, Col. 11, lines 10-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Navin-Chandra method by including the technique of searching a sub link of a Web page as taught by Adams, and obviously, the result folder of sub links could be converted into email by as taught by Navin-Chandra either by attaching to the email, or by a reference that links to the sub link folder. By doing this, a user

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could retrieve directly a linked Web page via the search result rather than following the links, and in addition, the combination of Navin-Chandra and Adams technique could save a lot of surfing time in the Internet for a document that matches the search query.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hung Pham whose telephone number is 703-605 4242. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:00 Am - 3:30 Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, VU, KIM YEN can be reached on 703-305 4393. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746 7239 for regular communications and 703-746 7238 for After Final communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305 3900.

Examiner: Hung Pham
July 28, 2003


JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER